'Gamma Rays' production radiates realism

By Anna Campbell
Guest Writer

Completing this year's theatre season will be Paul Zindel's play, "The Effect Of Gamma Rays On Man-In-The-Moon Marigolds." This contemporary play will be directed by Karen Ryker, assisted by Diane Sass.

The play is realistic in its approach. More accurately, it may be termed, "a slice of life." Just as the elements of life are contradictory, so is the existence of the characters in Zindel's play.

Beatrice Hundsdorfer (Molly Burgess) is a widow with two high school-aged daughters: Ruth (Robyn Slattery) and Tillie (Anna Campbell). Their environment is sordid in its appearance. What was once a vegetable store has become their home, and in Zindel's words: "The widow of confusion has placed her touch on everything."

The environment is important to this particular play, because it is out of this sordidness, this decay, that the point of the play becomes evident. For Beatrice and Ruth, it is a place of stagnation, but for Tillie, the richness of the decay allows her to grow. Beatrice and Ruth share nightmares about death, yet Tillie dreams about life, and wonders at the universe.

Much of the action concerns a science project which Tillie has been encouraged to enter by one of her teachers. This little experiment with flowers and radiation allows her to see beyond her surroundings and goes further to stimulate her curiosity about the essence of life. For her, science becomes creative.

"The Effect of Gamma Rays On Man-In-The-Moon Marigolds" is performed in a very intimate setting. That is, the audience surrounds the playing area, which better allows them a sense of involvement in the action.

The cast also includes Mary Schrier as Nanny, and Cathy Fick, who plays Janice Vickery. Performances are scheduled at 8 p.m. for April 25-28.

Tickets for "The Effect of Gamma Rays On Man-In-The-Moon Marigolds" are $2.50 for adults and $1.50 for students. Clarke students may obtain their tickets free with their ID's at a student ticket exchange to be scheduled later. For reserved tickets, call 588-6329. The production will be held in the Terence Donaghoe arena theater.

(Photo by Dennis Higgins and Barry Groh)

Robyn Slattery, Anna Campbell, and Molly Burgess prepare for the upcoming production.

the COURIER

Vol. XLVIII, No. 12 CLARKE COLLEGE, Dubuque, Iowa April 18, 1975

Two English finalists

Two Clarke English majors were among 11 finalists in "The Student as Critic" Conference held in late March at the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) at Cedar Falls. Claudia Jordan, a senior from Wheaton, Ill., and Carol Klema, a senior from Prairie du Chien, Wis., presented papers on British Romantic poets at the session, which was sponsored by the department of English language and literature at UNI.

Students from Iowa's colleges and universities submitted 51 entries to the conference. Jordan's paper discussed two different generations of Romantic poets, Shelley and Wordsworth. It was entitled "From 'Mont Blanc' to Snowden. Contrasting Views on the Source of Imaginative Power." Klema's topic, "The Limitations of Nature, with Emphasis on the "Lucy' Poems" dealt exclusively with Wordsworth.

Student government delays decision on dorm visitation

The On Campus Life Committee's proposal for extended visitation hours will be passed on to next year's Executive Council for action. This decision was made at a meeting of the Executive Council held Monday, April 14.

The Executive Council reached this decision after receiving a letter from Barb Lang, chairperson of the Student Affairs Committee. Her letter stated that SAC, at this point in time, does not have a place available within their agenda to hold a meeting concerning the proposal. The proposal, if passed by the Executive Council this year would only have been tabled for discussion in next year's SAC. Therefore, the Executive Council found it more practical to leave the issue for next year's Executive Council's vote.

This decision is not expected to cause much delay in putting the proposal into effect according to Jan Ruzich

This proposal came as a result of surveys distributed to each Clarke resident student. The On Campus Life Committee, in reviewing the surveys, found the responses to be practically unanimous in favor of the hour change.

Jan Ruzich, president of the On Campus Life Committee, feels that the survey method worked as a effective means of obtaining student opinion on a matter of this nature. Forum

The On Campus Life Committee's proposal, if approved, will entail these changes in visitation hours:

Friday, 3 p.m. - 12:45 a.m., Saturday, 1 p.m. - 12:45 a.m. and Sunday, 1 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.

Elections:

House Council
Mary Benedict Hall
President Jean Curtis '77
Vice-President Bert Slater '77

Mary Frances Hall
President Gerry Nester '76
Vice-President Gini Carlin '76

Mary Josita Hall
President Sue Hippen '78
Vice-President Anne Ely '78

Academic Affairs Committee
Jane Gietl '78
Gloria Zilbilich '77
Patty Avelleyra '76
Ann Sweeney '77

Student Affairs Committee
Kathy Kelsey '78
Marilou Johanek '77
JoAnne Minnehan '76
Cris Oldenburg '76

FORUM
Mary Brady '78
Jane Daly '78
Carol Boyle '77
Mary Beth Dainko '76

around the dubuque colleges

The Clarke-Loras Singers and the Dubuque Symphony Orchestra will present a concert at 3 p.m. on Sunday, April 27 at Hempstead High School.

* * *

The Sociology and Social Work departments have joined to form a new club, the Sociology-Social Work Club. A planning committee, including Rosemary Schumacher, Eileen Enzler, Terry Redmond and Michelle Balek, were elected officers of the club. Planning a picnic this year to honor seniors in these departments and arranging for a speaker next year are the club's current projects.

* * *

Students of physical chemistry and instrumental analysis traveled to the Instructional Laboratories at Argonne National Laboratory in Argonne, Ill., on April 8. They performed experiments in nuclear magnetic resonance, x-ray diffraction and mass spectrometry using instruments not available on the Clarke campus.

* * *

Today is an historical day for this marks 200 years since the midnight ride in Boston. Was the rider Paul Revere or William Dawes? To find out, check the bulletin board display outside the Social Studies Center on the second floor of Mary Bertrand Hall.

There will be a piano festival today through Sunday. Gail Berenson will open the festival on Friday at 8 p.m. A two-piano festival will be presented on Saturday at 7 p.m. and on Sunday a recital will be given at 2 p.m. All activities will take place in the Music Hall.

* * *

Mary Orso's senior art show will be on exhibit in the Mary Jo Concourse April 20-30.

* * *

A party to benefit the basketball team will begin at 9 p.m. tonight in the Union.

* * *

The members of the Student Iowa State Education Association (SISEA) have elected officers for 1975-1976: Mary Kay Sondgeroth, President; Teri Brend, Vice-President; Kathy Fetick, Secretary-Treasurer; Jan Johannson, Membership Chairperson; and Mary Sisler, Political Action Contact.

* * *

Dr. Arlan Richardson will speak on Aging and Vitamin E at 7 p.m. on April 24 in ALH.

* * *

The sophomore classes of Clarke and Loras will sponsor a spring semi-formal from 9-12:30 p.m. on Friday, April 25. The dance will be held in the Terrace room of Mary Benedict Hall at Clarke. Tickets will be sold at $1.50 stag and $3 per couple outside the cafeteria from April 20-24.

Karen Kendregan, a senior music major from Delavan, Ill., was awarded an honorable mention for her paper entitled "The Effects of Different Frames of Reference on the Affective Judgment." She presented the paper at the annual meeting of the Iowa Sociological Association, held in Des Moines.

Her purpose was to determine if people's tastes in music are affected by their familiarity with the composer. By conducting tests in which subjects were asked to rate composers and then rate selections attributed to different composers in order of their preference, Karen was able to demonstrate that people's choices are indeed affected by how well-known the composer is.

* * *

Junior and senior science students from Clarke joined students from the University of Dubuque, Loras and the University of Wisconsin--Platteville for a field trip to the National Accelerator Laboratory at Batavia, Ill., on April 10. The trip was subsidized in part by the Dubuque section of the Society of Sigma Xi.

* * *

Sister Mary Lou Caffery, chairperson of the Clarke chemistry department, has been elected to membership in the Iowa Chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi. Her election recognizes Sister's achievement in scientific research.

"Polymer Morphology" was the topic of a seminar sponsored by the chemistry department of Clarke College on Tuesday, April 15. Dr. Chloe Singleton, a polymer scientist from B.F. Goodrich Company of Ohio, conducted the seminar. She also visited with science students about her career as a scientist in a major chemical industry.

The American Chemical Society affiliates will sponsor a seminar on Thursday, April 24 at 7 p.m. in Alumnae Lecture Hall. Check with Sharon Jorgensen, Chairperson of the ACS, for the name of the speaker and the title.

* * *

Dr. Joseph Cotton, professor of medicinal chemistry at the University of Iowa, will address the organic and biochemistry classes on April 25.

* * *

Sister Marguerite Neumann, Clarke chemistry professor, and Mrs. Louise Ottavi, director of the CEW Center, attended the state business meeting of the American Association of University Women (AAUW) in Marshalltown, Iowa, on April 12. Ottavi is presently president of the group; Sister Marguerite is president-elect of the Dubuque Branch.

At the meeting, Sister Marguerite reported a position paper on the pros and cons of Nuclear Energy as a member of the AAUW Nuclear Energy Study Group.

Pat Friedman, junior chemistry major, has received a $200 grant from the Iowa Academy of Science for a proposed research project on the study of electrophorteic patterns of hemoglobins. Pat is a member of the Student Affiliates of the American Chemical Society, and is planning a professional career in medical technology after graduating from Clarke. She hopes to obtain a Ph.D. eventually in Medical Technology. The grant funds will be used to obtain the supplies for both gel and cellulose acetate strip electrophoresis. Hemoglobin samples will be obtained from the hospitals in the city and from the clinic.

* * *

Sister Mary Louise Caffery and Sister Marguerite Neumann of the Chemistry faculty are attending the Centennial meeting of the Iowa Academy of Science on April 17, 18, 19 at Ames, Iowa. The meeting features a symposium entitled "Man-Materials-Environment-Energy." Sister Mary Louise Caffery is the incoming chairperson of the inorganic chemistry section of the Iowa Academy. Sister Marguerite Neumann co-chairs with Sister Mary Louise the hosting of the Bicentennial meeting of the Iowa Academy of Science to be held at Clarke College on April 9 and 10, 1976.

Editorial

The great Clarke rip-off reduces library offerings

Society can explain why we take things but it cannot justify that we take them.

An examination of the era in which we live may explain why several hundreds of books are missing from the Clarke College Library shelves. However, how can we justify their theft?

Why should we continue to "rip-off" library materials when we know we are only hurting ourselves? We suffer because of the high cost of missing books which have to be replaced. By neglecting to return library materials we are not only making research harder for someone else but we are making tuition higher for ourselves.

Due to the increasing theft of library materials security measures have been tightened. Librarians now check carefully for materials when people leave the library. Through this method it is hoped that some theft can be avoided. Although embarassing, it is necessary.

Sister Harrietta Thoma says, "We realize and appreciate that most people use our library in a considerate way. The damage is done by a very small minority."

When important books are taken the library then uses funds allocated by the college for library expenses for these books. This college fund comes indirectly from student tuition, so in a sense we pay for these replacements. Added to this we either contribute more money or are deprived of added materials which the library fund might cover.

Society offers many explanations for the new trend in the great American rip-off. Perhaps the most conclusive argument is that the age we are living in prompts aloofness from objects and organizations. Rather, the central emphasis is on the "me" aspect of personality.

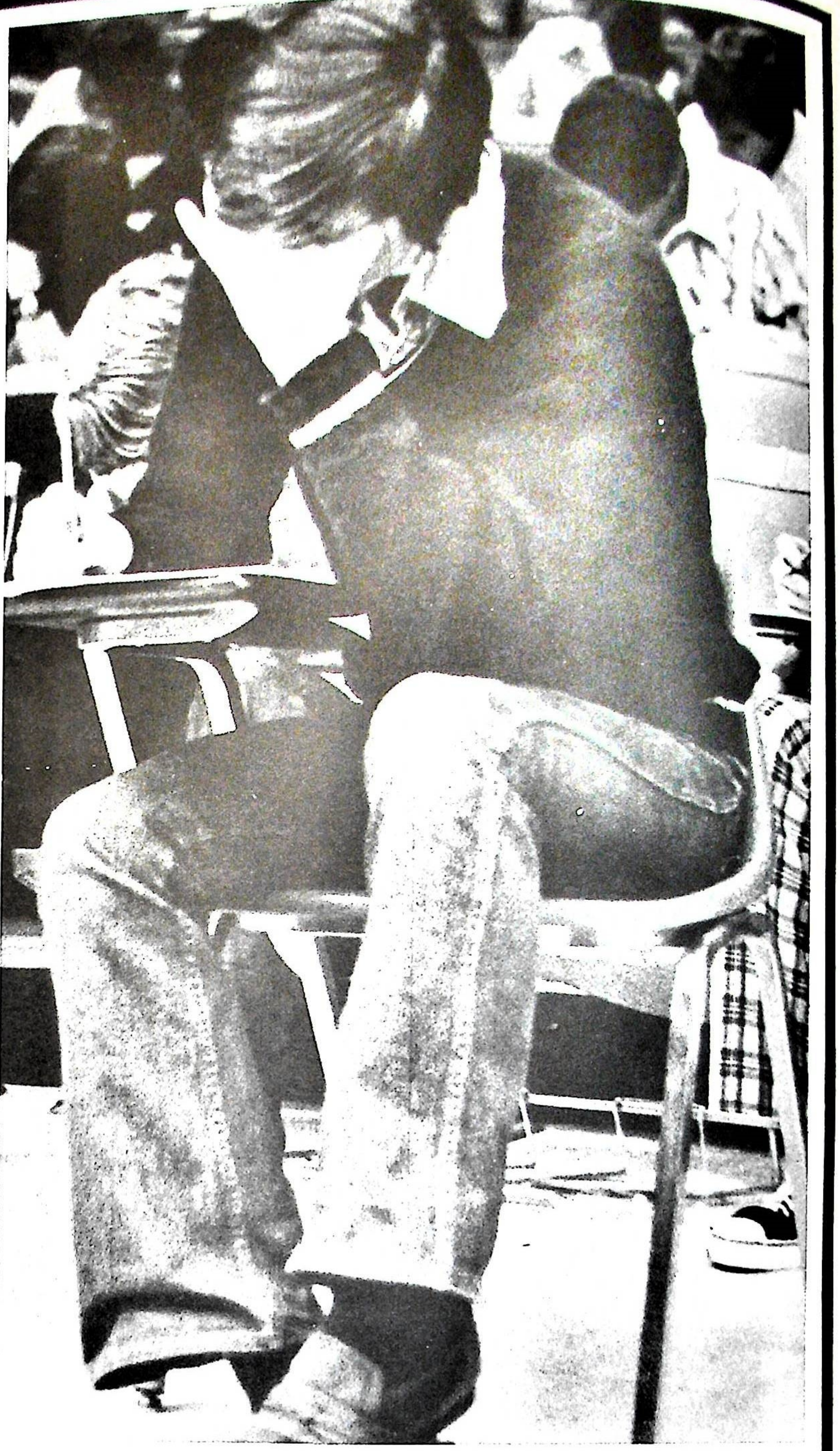
Sister Catherine Leonard, chairperson of the psychology department, agrees. "Respect for institutions is only a small value," she says. "As soon as they can think of anything as a group they can write it off."

Leonard believes that in this age theoretical abstract values do not appeal to people and so become of little importance.

Theft may be customary in the age we are living in but, the question is, should it be?

Should we bow to the trends in society?

Society may be able to explain trends; but it can not explain individual actions. Ultimately a person's actions are left up to the individual.



Tests, tests, more tests

This participant in the Tri-College high school math tournament on April 5 demonstrates the universal emotions of a student taking a test -- tension, seriousness, and frustration. Who knows, maybe he really isn't concentrating on the test behind that hand shielding his eyes. But who would have the heart to wake him up?

Is ERA necessary?

By Marilou Johanek
Guest Editorial

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex."

That in essence is what the ERA (Equal Rights Amendment) states. It sounds both simple and fair, doesn't it? And who would deny that women have been and probably will continue to be discriminated against?

But wait a minute. What seems to be wrong here? Why are some women opposing the amendment? And why are several states trying to rescind or "undo" their ratification of the ERA?

First of all we should consider these questions: What exactly is the nature of discrimination against women? Is there sufficient legal authority right now to prevent this discrimination if existing laws were enforced? If not, would the equal rights amendment solve the problem? Or would it simply create other and more serious difficulties?

The answers to these questions are of course very controversial. Proponents of the ERA contend that only a constitutional amendment can provide the legal and practical basis for true equality of the sexes.

According to the U.S. News and World Report (March 26, 1973), "They are convinced that when people finally understand what is all involved, it will become a part of the nation's basic law."

Several Catholic leaders have spoken in support of the equal rights amendment. "The passage of the ERA forms one of the basic steps toward the equality of opportunity which makes the just society," said Reverend William Ryan, S.J.

Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, former chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, commented on the ERA: "Ratification of the ERA would demonstrate that we are a nation truly committed to equality. Ratification would go far toward insuring that sex, like other immutable and irrelevant characteristics, plays no part in determining individual worth or opportunity."

My questions deal with the effectiveness of the ERA. The immediate and dramatic effect of the ERA would be a transfer from the state legislatures to the federal government and ultimately to the federal courts, which is the body of our government least responsive to the will of the people.

Are there any alternatives to a constitutional amendment? What about the Equal Pay Act of 1963? Or the Civil Rights Act of 1964? The federal government and many states have issued administrative orders prohibiting discrimination against women in employment.

Senator Sam Ervin, of Watergate fame, points out that if women are not benefitting from the mass of executive orders and legalization protecting their rights it is due to a defect in enforcement rather than to a lack of fair laws and regulations."

Will the ratification of the equal rights amendment solve this problem? Women will still have to bring suits to enforce their rights. There will probably be a field day for lawyers. But will women be better off than they were before? I doubt it.

Finally how many women are really educated on the equal rights amendment? In a random survey conducted here at Clarke close to half of the fifty persons interviewed knew little about the ERA and many were vague about whether or not their respective states had ratified the amendment.

This is an amendment which if passed would affect us directly. It is therefore important that we take the time to study the implications that will follow its possible ratification.

As professor Paul Freund of Harvard Law School said, "The ratification of ERA will most probably have regrettable consequences for the legal status of women. . . it will open a Pandora's box of legal complications."

COURIER CAUCUS

Abortion issue

Almost everyone acquainted with Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" rejects Scrooge as he appears in the opening chapter because of his failure to value his fellow man especially in a season of joy and love.

Often have readers cringed when Scrooge decrees that, "If they would rather die, they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population." Scrooge's disregard for life is yet with us today in its least becoming form, i.e., abortion.

Regarding this issue, one may also cite Jonathan Swift's "A Modest Proposal" in which the author suggests a plan, "For Preventing The Children of Poor People In Ireland From Being A Burden To Their Parents Or Country, And For Making Them Beneficial To The Public." Swift sarcastically asserts that a young healthy child well nursed is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing and wholesome food.

The picture is disgusting, yet, are we not equally as cruel and inhumane by killing our young without even allowing them to experience God-given life?

Man must stop assuming the role of God by believing he has the right to control population in this manner.

Presently we are facing the opportunity to ACT on our commitment to the unborn, society and God. Several proposals have been introduced in the House and Senate and we should feel duty bound to write regarding the issue. The following is only a partial list and you can probably obtain more information from your local Right to Life Chapter.

Clement J. Aablocki has introduced a "Right to Life" amendment in the house of representatives. Write him voicing your support and urge him to file a "Discharge Petition" if, after 30 days have passed, no action has taken place.

Senator Birch Bayh is presently heading a special senate judiciary sub-committee on the proposed constitutional amendment by Senators Buckley and Helms to ban abortion. Urge your senator to either use Rule 14 or Rule 26 to force this amendment past the sub-committee and get it into the senate as over a year has passed since the senate's hearing on it. Also write Bayh and call for some positive action on his part.

Urge your Representative to see that the Human Life Amendment introduced by Representative Oberstar gets an immediate hearing in the House.

Urge your senators to support Senator Barlett's bill, S-318, cutting off funds for abortion.

Representatives can be written to at the following address:

The Honorable
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senators can be written tó at the following address:

The Honorable
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

"If man you be in heart, not adamant, forbear that wicked can't until you have discovered what the surplus is, and Where it is. Will you decide what men shall live, what men shall die? It may be, that in the sight of Heaven, you are more worthless and less fit to live than millions like this poor man's child. O God! to hear the insect on the leaf pronouncing on the too much life among his hungry brothers in the dust!"

The pen does carry more might than the sword and remember that non-action will only slow down legislation stopping legalized abortion.

Katherine Fischer Enzler '73

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Woman's Awareness Week

Women relate business world experiences

By Mary Barden
Staff Writer

"Stop the World, We Want to Get On" was the title given to the panel discussion held on Tuesday, April 8 in conjunction with Clarke's second annual Woman's Awareness Week.

Kathy Burns, Joanne M. Murphy and Nan Waterman proved to their audience that a woman need not stop the world to create a meaningful and fulfilling lifestyle for herself. All three women, though their lifestyles differ fom one another, have sucessfully integrated themselves socially and economically into a supposedly male-oriented world.

Kathy Burns, a Clarke graduate with a major in English and a masters in communications from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, is now the bureau chief for the Detroit office of Fairchild Publications. Burns called upon women interested in establishing or re-establishing themselves in careers to choose and direct their lifestyles according to their interests.

She explained risks involved in this choice from her own personal experience. Humorous aspects of decisions she was confronted with concerning her lifestyle delighted the audience during the entirety of her talk.

After obtaining her masters, Burns successfully acquired eight job interviews. One of these was with the Chicago Tribune. Burns chose to accept this job because if offered her a car. She felt, as many women do, that aside from being a good-paying job, this job would be a rather glamorous one as well.

Her first working day ended up not to be as glamorous as she had thought. She said, "Sometimes you'll write obituaries till you feel you will die yourself."

However, Burns was extremely successful during her five years at the Tribune. She was a member of the Task Force which won a 1973 Pulitzer Prize for investigation of vote fraud in Chicago.

Burns went from the Tribune to work as the Director of Consumer Information for Montgomery Ward and Company corporate offices.

Burns left Montgomery Wards to attain her present position with Fairchild Publications. She feels her job now to be an ideal one.

How does one attain a good job? The Clarke graduated says, "Pyche-up and create some self-confidence! Up-date your wardrobe and pull your act together."

Most importantly, Burns stated, "Don't take a job you don't like or settle for second best. You're terrific, just like your mother said!"

The International Women's Year emblem reproduced above includes the biological symbol for women, representing women's participation in the total social and economic development effort. The mathematical sign of equality represents effort to promote equality between men and women. The dove of peace represents women's increasing contribution to strengthening world peace.

After a round of applause mixed with laughter, the panel's second speaker, Joanne Murphy, was presented. She too is a Clarke alumnae. The biology major acquired her certification as a medial technologist from St. Francis School of Medical Technology in Evanston, Ill. She took additional courses in chemistry at Loyola University as well as a course in genetics at Northwestern. Murphy nows owns and operates General Medical Laboratory Incorporated of Chicago.

Murphy started her career as a medical technologist in a private laboratory. She wanted to move up in the money-making scale and was drawn to St. Ann's Hospital in the position of Clinical Chemistry Supervision and Instructor in the school of medical technology. "Hospitals don't pay decent wages now," Murphy said.

She then applied to Hycel, Inc. for the position of technical sales representative. She stated that this job, because she was a woman, took her six months to secure. The Clarke graduate was the first woman to be hired in this type of marketing position in the company's history and her employer seemed a little wary of her potential. Murphy spent five and one-half years with Hycel, Inc.

She stated that the sales job worked on an incentive-based program. This type of program, Murphy said, scares many women. She feels it is a good thing for women to get into because it created initiative. It created enough initiative in Murphy to make her want to start her own chemical company two and one-half years ago.

Murphy described the problems of high overhead and attaining qualified personnel. She discussed the experience of working 16-hour days almost seven days a week for the first two years of her company's existence and warned that this type of work is not for everybody. Murphy added, "This type of work gets into your blood and you can't walk away from it."

Now her company is "over the hurdle and starting to make money." Murphy feels that there are plenty of opportunities for women now. She said, "Women can definitely make it in a man's world."

Nan Waterman, the third speaker on the panel, is married to Denison R. Waterman and is the mother of five sons. She graduated from Mundelein College in Chicago with a degree in English. She is a present member of the National Governing Board of Common Cause, and the National Director of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

Waterman started her talk by saying, "I can be described as a professional volunteer. This kind of volunteer work is not something I would advocate for anyone." Although the Mundelein graduate feels her volunteerism to be creative and satisfying, she states her main vocation to be that of wife and mother.

"Volunteerism has become a dirty word in some segments of society," Waterman said. "If it is volunteer work, it connot be compared with salary work." But she feels volunteer work must be given more recognition in contemporary society. She stated that many things people take for granted would fall apart without volunteerism. Her examples included hospitals, drug crisis centers and public libraries and organizations such as the YMCA, YWCA, Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.

Waterman feels that NOW is "off-base" on their new view of volunteerism as being insignificant and as contributing to the shortage of qualified women in well-paying occupations. Her reasons for arguing against this view rest in her conviction that work for social change cannot be transfered to a world of pay.

The Mundelein graduate looks optimistically to a time when both men and women will be equally involved in volunteerism and stated that with the 30-hour week coming into existence everyone will have more free time to volunteer. Volunteerism, she stated, will only be considered important when men become involved as equally as women are.

There is a need for qualified individuals, Waterman said. "So come in because we need YOU!"

Kathy Burns, Joanne Murphy and Nan Waterman have not stopped the world to achieve the fulfillment they are now experiencing resulting form their lifestyles. But they were able to slow down the pace through their panel and allow their audience to catch a glimpse of roles women could play in society.

Equal rights advocate probes amendment issue

By Anne Ely and
Dorothy Heckinger
Staff Writers

If the equal rights amendment is passed, what will be its effect on the women of America?

Alice McKee, executive director of the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women and a member of the Iowa Civil Rights Commission Task Force on Employment, provided the answer to this and other questions regarding the ERA at a lecture Monday, April 7, at Clarke. The lecture was part of the second annual Women's Awareness Week activities held at Clarke April 5-10.

McKee presented several widely-known arguments against passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. She responded to these arguments, exploding several misconceptions concerning the amendment.

Referring to the growing role of women in society, McKee said, "Status is much more comfortable when it is like an old shoe; new shoes are never very comfortable." She contends that if the ERA is passed women will have new responsibilities. But, she added that it will also do away with present sex discriminations in matters of the military, employment and other careers.

McKee said many people fear women will be drafted if the equal rights amendment is passed. However, most people do not realize that there has not been any protection for women from the draft since 1945. "What protection exists now is illusory," the Civil Rights Task Force member added.

Legally, women can be drafted, but due to tradition and need, they have not been. The ERA would not change the draft laws. What the ERA would do is to eliminate the rules for women entering the military that are more rigid than those for men.

McKee believes that equalizing the rules would allow more women to discover the enjoyments and benefits of the military life. One percent of military persons are sent into actual combat with the rest being employed in civilian-type jobs according to McKee.

"Equality under the law does not mean lack of privacy," McKee added in talking about the "barracks and bathroom" issue. She noted bathrooms in private homes and in Europe are shared by members of the opposite sex. She added that door locks solve problems regarding sleeping quarters.

The Equal Rights advocate cited several falsehoods regarding effects the ERA would have on the family. One argument is that the ERA would do away with the husband supporting the family. A second claim is that it would take away the wife's choice of working or homemaking.

She pointed out that many states already have mutual support laws, so passage of the Equal Rights Amendment would not change these conditions. In regard to the question of the weakening family, McKee believes the ERA would have no negative legal impact on the ongoing family. "These are private relationships between the husband and wife," she said. "The courts are reluctant to interfere in a marriage relationship."

With the ERA, the husband and wife would be able to choose their own role in society without regard to sex. She recalled that the nineteenth amendment, allowing women to vote, was also predicted to have a detrimental effect on the family unit and the country in general.

On employment and ERA, McKee stated a popular argument from ERA challengers. She said, "The labor laws that now protect women will be nullified." But, she added, "The protective laws have become restrictive laws." By passing the amendment, overly discriminatory practices would be removed, according to McKee.

Opponents of the amendment say that women will be given jobs beyond their capabilities. But McKee stated that if a woman applies for a job, she must be able to do that job. The same would apply for a man.

Other discriminatory practices the ERA would erase are the harsher punishments women in prison receive over men guilty of the same crime, and lower retirement ages and benefits for women.

McKee stated that there are now 850 federal statutes which discriminate against women. While the ERA will not resolve all discriminatory practices women face, McKee believes it will be a start. She said, "The equal rights amendment will provide a constitutional handle with which to find the answer."

Hungry need more aid

"World Hunger: Threat to Peace" was the topic which highlighted Wednesday's activities for Woman's Awareness Week.

Beverly Everett, the speaker, is the national chairperson of AAUW on Global Interdependence. She was also leader of Quality of Life Seminar at the 1974 IFUW Conference.

Everett first of all cited many areas in which the poor in the world go unhelped due to organizational red-tape and poor planning. For these reasons she suggested that people deal with internationally-known organizations such as the United Nations or the FAO.

The speaker talked about the grain reserves and problems nations had in the past. One of the areas she mentioned was that too often aid would be caught up in the hands of a corrupt government and would not get to the people of the countries at all. Everett believes this should be one of the aims of giving food in the future, to make sure it gets back to the people.

She stressed that the American people must make their thoughts on the World Hunger crisis known to the government. For it is only in this way that any positive action could be taken. But, she added, that citizens should be aware of how many methods are already being used. She said people should "stop kicking our government around."

The speaker also addressed the problem of cultural bias against certain types of food in different countries of the world. She said that there are 300 to 400 edible plants. Presently, we are using only 30. She cited advantages which could be obtained through adequate research of specific plants such as the cotton seed.

One specific area the speaker dealt with was the Food Stamp Program. She believed that some sort of education program should be used along with it to insure proper food selection.

Everett touched on the farmers' dilemma. On one side he is being urged to produce more in order to help take care of the world hunger situation. On the other hand he is being persuaded to reduce crop production in order to obtain a better price for his products.

Although the world hunger campaign must be on the national level, Everett felt individual pressure would be needed. Through a cooperation of efforts some solutions may come about.

(Photo by Jim Liebner)

Rehearsing for Danza de Mexico are (left to right) Phil Picerni, Mary Kay Limag and Steve Pearson.

Housing project nears end

By Eileen Enzler
Staff Writer

A year ago the Clarke community: students, faculty, and administrators combined resources to raise $1109 for a low-rent apartment building planned for low-income elderly and handicapped persons of all faiths. This Ecumenical Housing project was initiated in 1971 and since then has received a series of setbacks. Clarke and other contributing groups in Dubuque made a concentrated effort to help the housing project get underway. Still the high-rise drive has been part of the scene for almost four years now.

After Ecumenical Housing, Inc., was formed, the group developed plans for a low-rent, eight-story building, especially designed for the elderly and handicapped.

The agency selected the specific site of land they wanted - a lot of urban renewal at Sixth and Locust streets. The Dubuque City Council in February of 1972 refused to sell this site to Ecumenical Housing. The housing group was not successful in securing an appropriate site and it was only a year after the denial of the site that the city council decided to sell the land to the group.

Just as Ecumenical Housing was gaining a stronger footing locally, the Nixon administration froze all federal housing funds. So 1973 was largely a year of uncertainty for Ecumenical Housing. The group's hands were tied. The only action the group could take was to continue asking the council for extensions on its purchase option until the funds were released.

In December, 1973, Ecumenical Housing purchased the land site after being assured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) that funds were becoming available.

During the long delay, however, inflation had raised the original cost estimate of $1.4 million to $2 million. $1.7 milliion would be given as federal funds, leaving Ecumenical Housing responsible for raising $300,000. The plan of Ecumenical Housing had been to raise the $300,000 by starting with the city's churches and foundations before requesting any public funds.

Deadlines for soliciting the money greatly increased the dependency on public funds. So then, the Ecumenical Housing President the Rev. Thomas Rhomberg announced a plea for $100,000 from the city's funds. After much controversy, the Council approved by a 4-1 vote a $100,000 grant to the Ecumenical Housing project on the condition that that they will make full property tax payments for seven years. In this way the city will be recompensed..

The cost estimate of $2 million had to be revised a second time due to inflation and miscalculations of cost by the Federal Housing Administration. The federal government was to maintain its $1.7 share while Ecumenical Housing's payment of $300,000 became $510,000.

Of this $510,000 to be raised by the Ecumenical Housing Committee, $456,000 has been given by the community to this date.

Rhomberg feels that the city and the people of Dubuque are really behind the housing project. He says, "I feel that the fund drive definitely proved the backing of the people in this town. From the results at churches and businesses, we have found that almost everyone is completely behind the project."

The Tower is still $55,000 short and has an additional $5,000 to pay in interest. Interest had to be paid on any pledges and on any money borrowed until further donations were received.

The President of Ecumenical Housing reports that the progress of construction has been good. In fact, he says the tower "was running about one month ahead." He added that, although the strike of the ready-mix concrete workers slowed efforts, construction is still on schedule. The top floor is completed and already two sides of the tower are done in brick. The priest says that the tower is expected to open October 1, possibly sooner.
He states, "They are to receive whatever they might need to grow."

The Ecumenical Housing Project was in the planning stage for three years. According to Father Rhomberg, the mere construction of it will not mean the end of a project, but the foundation for a better life for its residents.

Mexican song-dance

By Fran O'Brien
Staff Writer

"Danza de Mexico," an original dance-musical will be presented at 8 p.m. on April 18, 19, 20 and 21 at Divine Word College in Epworth.

The production features a choral of 23 persons from Divine Word and Clarke Colleges, an orchestra of 11 members and a dance troupe of 20.

Produced, directed and choreographed by Brother Ron Berger SVD, the dance-musical uses authentic background and cross-cultural experiences to portray Mexico. Berger is the chairman of the Art Department of Mount Mercy College in Cedar Rapids and assistant professor of Art at Divine Word College.

Berger based his production on the Mexican people as he perceived them during a summer of "Summer Abroad." The upcoming production features dances and songs, from the ancient Aztec to the era of Spanish and Carribean influence in songs and dances.

The musical director is Father Daryl Millard. The songs and dances come from the ancient history of the Aztec, Myan, Toltecs and Mixtecs. Songs from the Spanish and Carribean influence and modern day pieces will also be featured.

The production shows the cross-cultural work of Divine Word Missionaries. The missionary group consists of about 6,000 people from 35 countries.

Numerous students from Clarke and Divine Word College will perform in the program. Reserved tickets may be obtained by calling 876-3362.

Love tree roots for Clarke

By Anne Ely
Staff Writer

When most people think of a tree, they think of the favorite one in their back yard; climbing it, swinging in it and sitting in its shade on a hot summer day.

But when Peg Theisen thinks of a tree, she thinks of her tulip tree, the three-foot mass of foliage on her desk and a gift from Clarke College three years ago.

Peg, along with everyone else in the class of '76, received her "Love tree" in the summer before coming to Clarke as a freshmen. It was only about eight inches tall then, Peg recalls. Now it is so heavy she has to have her boyfriend move it for her.

It is in the best of health, Peg says, the only crisis having been when her little brother accidentally ripped off one of the branches.

What is the secret to the overwhelming growth of Peg's tulip tree? She has no special secret. She waters it every four days, and gives it plant food with every other watering.

Peg would not say if she actually talks to it, but if you ever hear a one-sided conversation coming from room 131 Mary Jo, you will know that Peg's "Love tree" is in the process of growing another inch.

(Photo by Bonnie Berger)

Peg Theisen spends a relaxing moment with her tulip tree, a gift from Clarke College three years ago.

Summer camping jobs

By Sally Czechanski
Staff Writer

Every summer between 8 and 10 million children in the U.S. are sent to camp. Camps are located in almost every state in the country. Most of these summer camps offer a wide range of activities, but then you also find the specialized camping situation such as salt water sailing camps in New England and scuba diving camps in the Florida Keys. The Long Lake Lodge in Maine offers tutorial services for young people. If you like to work with little chubby kids, the Seascape Camp on Cape Cod Bay is America's first weight control camp.

Here are a few hints as to how you can get more information on the summer camp counselor experience:

1. The last few pages in most women's magazines advertise summer camps. If interested, write and see what their counseling requirements are.

2. Look around at various bulletin boards in the carpeted hallway. Camping brochures are always up after December.

3. Talk to the Job Placement office personnel, maybe they've heard of some possible positions in summer camps.

4. Write the American Camping Association (ACA) Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind. ACA provides an information service about camps in different parts of the country. You'll fill out an application, which they will process and send the resulting information to camp directors looking for counselors.

5. Sometimes you can be fortunate enough to find out about a summer camp job by word of mouth. Ask that friend of yours about the camp she worked at last summer and then write the director a note, telling of your services available for the summer.

Popular culture sets history trend

By Fran O'Brien
Staff Writer

The study of Popular Culture has been a relatively new trend in history departments across the United States. Clarke College is no exception. During the fall semester of this year Sister Helen Humeston introduced a Popular Culture course into the Clarke curriculum. On March 21 and 22 Sister Helen Humeston attended the National Convention of the Popular Culture Association in St. Louis.

She talks about the convention: "This meeting offered me an opportunity to listen to and to exchange ideas with some of the finest scholars in this new and exciting field."

According to Humeston, Popular Culture is an area of specialization in American history scholarship. The specialized field studies the mind of middle-class America through history, literature, entertainment and all forms of mass media. Thus it represents a different approach to the study of American Civilization rather than through the role of decision-makers.

"Popular Culture examines what the masses were thinking and doing, while a handful were making wars and peace treaties," Humeston relates.

Starting approximately six years ago at Bowling Green State University the study of Popular Culture has been gaining more acceptance in universities and colleges. The study was started as an experiment by Ray Browne to provide an alternate approach in studying society.

Sister Helen Humeston explains her interest, "I think that a knowledge of Popular Culture is important to an understanding of the American experience. As a democracy, this nation has always emphasized the role of the masses, but it is only with the past decade that scholars have undertaken a systematic study of the cult and mentality of the masses."

Lauretta Froelich, a political science major who took the Clarke course, thought it fit well with a regular study of American history. She worked on a panel of three students who studied the 1920's. "It covered so much," she contends. Froelich, a sophomore, listed some of the things their project covered: "cars, clothes, games, comics, music, dancing and movies."

Liz Gilloon, a junior history major, also thought the course was worthwhile. "You learned to understand the people better," she explains. She believes by understanding the working class, a more thorough knowledge of the people and their times can be acquired.

Humeston explained some of the topics the class studied. They included such things as the bicycle craze of the 1890's, the silent film, comic books and the Beatles. She now contends, "The failure to see the social significance of the popular arts and their purveyors is to miss an essential element of their social development."

"When I introduced a course in Popular Culture last semester I wondered if I were part of the lunatic fringe tossing marshmallows at the hallowed halls of academia," Sister Helen Humeston remarks. "Now I am convinced that Popular Culture is not only stimulating but a valid and vitally important area of study."